to this all-absorbing stream. What an enormous accumulation of specie there must be in China! Where is it lodged? How is it used? Can it ever be reached and thrown into the lation of the world? These are questions of vast importance to the commercial nations of Europe and America, and particularly to the United States, for our commerce with China will soon attain gigantic proportions. Four or five hundred millions of people can absorb, doubtless, a vast amount of specie, even for their interior commerce; still the mass of the Chinese use comparatively little of the precious metal. Allowing that a great deal is used in art and for ornaments, there must be still large accumulations in private hands or with the government. There are probably colossal and solid fortunes among the merchant princes and chiefs of China that eclipse those of our Astors, Stewarts, or Vanderbilts, or rival that

But the question with us is, how can this ontinual drain of specie from the western ommercial nations to China be stopped? Or, how can we bring out and utilize in the commerce of the world the enormous accumulated specie in China? England has long felt the essity of doing something to this end, and made efforts for that purpose. The export of tea, silks and other products from China has always been much greater than the imports; consequently the balance of trade against the English and other commercial nations had to be paid in the precious metals. To prevent this drain of specie in a measure England stimulated the opium trade. Opium is an article, from its intoxicating and peculiar effects, which suited the Chinese and has been extensively used. Indeed, it was used to such an extent that the government of China became alarmed, and on the pretext that it was demoralizing to the people laid an embargo upon it. The principal object in probibiting the trade was, probably, to prevent the reflux of specie from China and to maintain the balance of trade in favor of that country. The opium war, as it was called, between England and China was the result of the effort to force the trade on one hand and to prevent it on the other. But if a greater atitude were given to the opium trade even that would not prevent a specie balance in favor of China, for her exports are enormous and increasing. To say nothing of the objections to such a trade, which is really calculated to greatly demoralize the Chinese, it is one in which we have little interest. As far as our commerce and interests are concerned we must find other means of balancing the trade with China-other articles of export-by an extended intercourse, by the creation of new wants among the Chinese and by preparing to

We have no doubt that a quality of American tobacco could be grown and prepared to suit the Chinese; then our Pacific coast and Alaska fisheries and furs would find a market in China. But there are hundreds of articles which we manufacture, from steamboats, steam engines and locomotives to implements of husbandry, things of household convenience, down to cunning Yankee gimcracks, that the Chinese may be taught to use and purchase. All that is wanted is free, extended and friendly intercourse with the people. Already there are numbers of American steamboats running on the interior waters of the empire. The Chinese are particularly friendly to Americans. Mr. Burlingame, through his mission and influence, has laid the foundation for freer intercourse and an extended trade. The steamship line from San Francisco to China, and the large immigration of Chinese to California, are preparing the way for a more Intimate connection between the empire and the United States. The Pacific railroads will contribute greatly in bringing the trade with China to and across the American Continent and in enlarging our commerce. In fact, this country occupies the most favorable position every way for reaching and distributing the wealth of China and for controlling its foreign trade. But we are not without rivals. England and the other commercial nations of Europe are pushing their telegraph communications toward that vast empire, and are making great efforts to secure the prize. It will not do to fold our arms and be idle; for, with all our superior advantages, action is necessary. We must have the Pacific telegraph and the telegraph in China, and Europe must be led to nunicate with that part of the world by way of the American Continent instead of by India, Central Asia or Russia. A people that are in the best position to use these modern agents of progress and civilization, the telegraph and steam power, to the development of the trade of China, and will use them, must become first in the race for commercial supremacy. We occupy that position. Shall we profit by it? Shall we establish such a trade with China as to unlock her vast accumulations of specie and turn the current of commerce to and across the American Continent?

Protection Needed for American Citizens in Cuba.

Our advices from Havana show the increasing necessity for some action on the part of our government for the protection of American citizens in Cuba. The excited feeling of the Spanish volunteers and their hatred towards everything American is not only endangering our countrymen, but is also giving General Dulce much trouble. The Spanish paper, the Voz de Cuba, published at Havana, calls attention to the Spanish law which makes all persons resident on the island for five years subjects of Spain. There are many American citizens who have been in Cuba over that time and who have never renounced their allegiance to this country. Are they to be treated as Spaniards? It looks from this remark of the Vos de Cuba as if the Spanish authorities are going to carry out their brutal and vindictive measures upon people entitled to the protection of the United States government. Is this to be tolerated? What does the government at Washington say? Our Consul at Havana has left, or is about to leave. General Baldy Smith will mot accept the office. Thus at this critical time we are to be left, it seems, without a representative, at Havana. We hope steps will be taken immediately both to protect American citizens in Cuba, and to arrest, if possible, the saturnalia of blood about to be Inaugurated there. It would be an eternal disgrace to the American government should it be indifferent to events in Cuba and the fate

of that island. Not only should there be proper consuls at every consular post, but commissioners to watch the progress of the revolution and to keep our government well informed. Let us have a decided policy, and that a broad and liberal American one, with regard to Cuba. We trust General Grant will at once appoint a Consul General to Havana, and instruct the Admiral, if his representations to the government in behalf of American citizens are not heeded, to remit duplicate to the Captain General and wait off the port twenty-four hours for a reply. If this be not satisfactory, then blockade or reprisals at

Sonsations in Modern Religion.

The progression of this remarkably prolific and energetic age, it would appear, has taken a deep and powerful hold of the Church of our day, and has materially changed the manner of the application of theology and almost all Christian doctrine. There was a time when men went to Sabbath worship to hear the Bible explained and the beatitudes of Christ's religion illustrated according to His teachings, and in the pure and simple die tion exemplified in His Sermon on the Mount. But now religion is made the medium of notoriety, reputation and, as a sequence, of pecuniary profit. Whether it pro soul or not is not so much the idea as to make it tickle or tingle the ear. Out of all these things we have actually in augurated a new and peculiar form of worship, which may be expressed as the "sensational." A congregation aims to be considered sensational by the fashionableness of their attire, by seouring members of high social or politics standing, by erecting the most costly and ornate places of worship, by employing orators to fill the pulpits that gians and Christian scholars are supposed to occupy, and the orators who are, by ourtesy, termed preachers delve into all manner of subjects of the sensational orderbecause they sermonize to please and paymerely hinging their themes in some instances upon a biblical text for decency's sake, and mitting it within the compass of three or four entences; while in other cases they simply grasp some popular topic and expatiate upon politics, fashion, amusements and all the localms of the hour.

Yesterday was no exception to this rule, as will be seen by a perusal of the reports which we give elsewhere of the religious services in New York, Washington, Trenton, Newburg and other cities. Sensations of a very unusual description, however, were experienced yesterday in some of the churches at the national capital, and will prove beyond a doubt most entertaining subject of discussion and comment among church people throughout the country. President Grant attended by the members of his family, visited the Metropolitan Methodist church, of which he is a trustee, and found his pew occupied and no other seat in the edifice vacant. The congregation were either so intent upon the services or so boorish as to give the entire Presidential family time to reach the doors before any attempt was made to accommodate them. Mrs. Grant appears to have been deeply embarrassed, as, in fact, must have been the whole family, and declined to return at the behest of an excited leacon, who endeavored to recall the distinguished party, but proceeded at once to a Presbyterian place of worship in the vicinity. There will be sensation enough at the Metro politan church for some time to come, and omebody will, no doubt, be "in hot water."

At the Epiphany church (Washington), Secretary of the Treasury Stewart attended. in company with several other eminent gentlemen, and created quite a flutter. As he was leaving the church some brazen-faced individual actually stopped him and asked him for his photograph for publication, but was tace-

Rev. Dr. Lull, of Newburg, took the Presimarks, and expressed the belief that the new Executive would be guided in his administration by the public good and a sincere desire to do his duty. Rev. Father Schmidt, of Trenton, gave his congregation a lively stirring up on their indolence and neglect in connection with the affairs of the church, and Beecher, in Brooklyn, was in one of his mild moods, and defined the loves of Christian faith. Altogether the services of the day were exceedingly attractive, and, at least in that sense, conformed to the new "rage" among the

HOMICIDE IN SIXTY-SIXTH STREET.

A Woman Found Dead on the Floor-Arrest

on Suspicion.

Information reached the Coroner's office yesterday morning that Eliza Callahan had been found dead in morning that Eliza Callahan had been found dead in a miserable shanty in Sixty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under suspicious circumstances. Accordingly later in the day Coroner Keenan and Drs. Wooster Beach and Cushman repaired to the shanty and found the report to be true. Upon making inquiries concerning the case it appeared that John Hilbert, a German, had lived in the shanty that John Hilbert, a German, had lived in the shanty indicated for nearly four years. Two years ago, or thereabouts, his wife died, since which time Eliza Callahan has been keeping house for him. She was very intemperate in her habits and spent nearly all the money she could procure for rum. Of late she drank to igreater excess than ever, and on Saturday night was out on a "bum," returning not far from two o'clock A. M. Her course of life greatly aggravated Hilbert, and frequent quarrels were the result. About haif-past five o'clock yesterday morning Martin May, who lives next door, was called by Joseph Hilbert, the young son of John, who said that Eliza was dead. Mr. May immediately entered the shanty and found the woman lying dead on the floor, Hilbert being there at the time. So satisfied lives next door, was called by Joseph Hilbert, the young son of John, who said that Eliza was dead. Mr. May immediately entered the shanty and found the woman lying dead on the floor, Hilbert being there at the time. So satisfied was May from the appearance of the body, which was quite bloody, that there had been foul play that he called officer Rooney, of the Thirty-first precinct, who arrested Hilbert, and he also took the boy in charge as a witness, he having been in the shanty all night. At that time blood was visible on the floor, and a heavy glass bottle and a stick some three feet in length, bearing blood spots upon them, were found lying near the body. Drs. Beach and Oushman made a post-mortem examination of the body, which resulted in finding very many outs and bruises on the head, arms, body and lower extremitties of deceased. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, shock to the nervous system, caused by the violence received, produced death. The witnesses not being present, Coroner Keenan gave an order for the removal of the body to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held on Tuesday. Deceased was about-forty years of age and a native of Ireland. Hilbert is a German, by occupation a scavenger, and, although somewhat intemperate, attended to his business almost every day. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and served faithfully through the late war between the North and South.

The favorite horse of Rev. Dr. Channing recent died at Portsmouth, R. I., aged forty-nine years, the decease of the doctor a person was specis charged to take good care of him as long as he millive. This person died and another was selected see that the doctor's wishes were carried out.

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

EVENTS IN THE WEST INDIES.

An Expedition Under General Luperon Against President Baez, of St. Domingo.

BOMBARDMENT OF AUX CAYES.

Appointment of Provisional Executives in Venezuela.

OPENING OF PORTS IN JAPAN.

GERMANY.

Adjournment of the Pressian Dict.

BERLIN, March 7, 1860.
The Prussian Diet on Saturday adjourned size

Jeddo and Negata Opened to Foreign Trade— Yeddo the Permanent Capital of the Jap-anese Empire—Reception of the French Minister by the Mikado. LONDON, March 7, 1889.

Late advices have been received from Japan via

Shanghae.

The Minister of France to Japan had an audience with the Mikado at Jeddo, and presented his creden The ports of Jeddo and Negata have been opened

to foreigners.

Jeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and the permanent capital of the Japanese empire.

Bombardment of Aux Cayes—The Rebels Supplied with a Steamer—The French Ad-miral Demanding the Payment of the French

Later news has been received from Hayti. President Sainave made his long expected attack on the city of Aux Cayes by sea and land, but met with no success. After bombarding the city for twenty-four hours without effect he suddenly sailed away to Port the town, but were repulsed.

The rebel President Saget has arrived at St. Marcs

The rebels have purchased the American steamer Mount Vernon, and intend to make a demonstration against Salnave's fleet.

The French Admiral reiterates his demand upon the Haytien government for the payment of the French debt.

Another Expedition Against Bacz-Rebels Active in the South-Proposition for Annexe

Luperon has purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas, in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow the government of Presi-

The rebellion in the Southern and Eastern quarters of St. Domingo has not been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active.

It is rumored that President Baez has sent Mr. Fabens to Washington as a special commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. The pro-ject is extremely unpopular in St. Domingo.

PORTO RICO.

Prospect of the Crops-A Large Yield Expected-The Sugar Market.

Good reports are received of the prospect of the crops in Porto Rico. The weather has been favorable, and a large yield is expected. The prices of sugar had advanced and were firm, and there was great speculative activity in the market, Freights were low.

CUBA.

Cuba Commercial and Financial Markets The following are the closing prices of merchan-

Sugar.—The market is unsettled, with but little nquiry, and prices are irregular. The stock in the varehouses of Havana and Matanzas foots up Sugar.—The market is unsettled, with but little inquiry, and prices are irregular. The stock in the warchouses of Havana and Matanzas foots up 141,000 boxes;and 9,000 hhds. Offers have been made at 8½ a 9½ reals for Nos. 10 to 12 and 10 a 10½ reals for Nos. 15 to 29. Muscovados quelt; fair to good refining, 9 a 0½ reals. Molasses buoyant; clayed, 6½ reals per keg; muscovado or common, 7½ reals. Lard isdeclining; quoted in 25 b. tierces;at 21c. a 22c. per pound; in tins, 24½c. a 25c. per pound. Flour is dull, at \$11 a \$12 50 per bbl. Butter dull. Tallow steady at 10c. a 11c. per 1b. Hacon buoyant at 20c. per lb. Honey firm at 4½ reals per gallon. Potatoes dull at \$2 75 a \$3 per bbl. Petroleum buoyant. Hams in good demand at 23½c. for sugar cured. Lumber dull; white pine, \$17 a \$18 per thousand. Shooks fast; box, 5 a 5½ reals; hogshead, \$2 a \$2 25. Empty hogshead sull at \$2 25 a \$3. Hoops in demand. Freights quiet; per box of sugar, Northern and Southern ports, \$1 50 a \$1 75; per hogshead of sugar, \$7 50 a \$8 75; per hogshead of molasses, \$5 a \$8; per ton, to Falmouth and orders, 47a. 6d. a 52a. Exchange—On London, 10¼ a 11¼ per cent premium; on Paris, 1 per cent premium to par; on United States, sixty days sight, in gold, par to ½ per cent premium; in currency, 24 a 23 per cent discount; short sight, in currency, 24 a 23 per cent discount.

VENEZUELA.

Provisional Executives Appointed by Con-

HAVANA, March 7, 1869. An arrival brings later dates from Caracas.

The Venzuelan Congress had entrusted the Executive powers to Generals Jose Ruperto Monagas and Guillermo Villegas provisionally until an election is had for President of the republic.

ST. THOMAS.

The Sale of the Island Denounced—Experts of Munitions of War Forbidden—Cabral and Luperen Sall for St. Domingo.

Advices from St. Thomas state that it has been settled that the island is to remain a coaling station for the British West India mali steamers.

The renewal of the efforts to consummate the sale of St. Thomas to the United States causes intense disgust among the inhabitants.

The St. Thomas Tidende condemns the whole business.

Thomas in distress. The bright leaking.
The Governor of St. Thomas has forbidden the export of arms and munitions during the war in Hayti, St. Domingo and Cuba.
Ex-President Cabral and General Luperon have sailed from the island. It is believed that their destination is St. Domingo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

ruary 24, have arrived at this port on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamship Allemania, Captain Bardua, from New York February 26 for Hamburg, arraved off this port at nine o'clock this, even ing.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE-FRANKFORT, March United States five-twenty bonds are quoted to-d 87% for the mane of 1881.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Designation of the State Paper. mptroller, Secretary of State and Treasurer agnated the Albany Argus for the State

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ntion of Trains by the Snew—The Block ade Extending Over 200 Miles. SACRAMENTO, March 7, 1880.

SACHAMENTO, March 7, 1869.

The overland mails, both ways, are still detained by anow on the Union Pacific Railroad crossing of the Rocky and Wassateh mountain ranges. The blockade extends 200 miles and is all east of Salt Lake. The Central Pacific trains west of Salt Lake are making regular trips. No detention of more than twelve hours has occurred during the winter. The track of the Central has reached the Utah boundary, and is graded, with the exception of a few unimportant points, continuously to Ogden City, where it is expected the rails will be laid in May next.

A despatch received this evening from Omaha says the trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, which have been so long blocked by snow in the Black Hills, passed through to the terminus yesterday. The eastern bound through train reached Laramie this attention.

NEBRASKA.

Church Expulsion in Omaha. St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1869.

An Omaha despatch says Dr. Morrill, a prominent physician and member of high standing in the Presbyterian church, who was implicated in the Crowell Hall Seminary seduction case, has been expelled from the church after a lengthy trial.

Dienstrous Fire in Akron-Lose \$100,000.

AKRON, March 7, 1869. destructive fire occurred on Market street early

this morning which destroyed all the buildings on the south side between Caual and High streets. The loss is about \$100,000 and the insurance light.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1869.

The newspapers of this city generally take ground against modifying or repealing the Treasury act of 1789. The *Tribune* thinks Mr. Stewart will qualify himself by withdrawing from business. The Repub-lican believes he will prefer to resign the Treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A man named John Burton was shot and killed by W. H. Davenport at the Western Hotel in Indianapo-ils, Ind., early on Saturday morning. George M. Rice, of Worcester, Mass., has been nominated State Senator in place of F. H. Dewey,

The students of the Cincinnati law school on Saturday passed resolutions complimentary to General

nriay passed resolutions complimentary to General Cox, late of the Faculty. The residence of Jonathan W. Gordon, at Indian-apolis, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Mr. Gordon's library, valued at \$5,000, was also destroyed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1869.

Oot.on in fair demand and firm; middlings, 2814;
sales, 3,500 bales; receipts, 814 bales; exports, 12,390 bales. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6, 1809.
Cotton in rather better demand; sales 750 bales.
Middings 28 1/20. Receipts, 383 bales; exports, coastwise, 619 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 6, 1869. Cotton.—The market is firmer; sales 200 bales fiddlings 27%c. Receipts, 130 bales.

Cotton very firm, with an advancing tendency.
Middlings 28 %c. Sales 350 bales. Receipts, 53 bales;
exports, coastwise, 439 bales.

Mosiles, Ala., March 6, 1869.
Cotton.—Demand good; market firm. Sales 900 bales. Low middlings 27c. Receipts, 284 bales; exports, 3,743 bales. Cotton firmer at 28 1/20. a 28 1/20. Receipts, 700 bales.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books MARCONER' ISLAND; OR DR. GORDON IN SHARCH OF HIS CHILDREN. By F. R. Goulding. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mr. Goulding writes very pleasantly, although we annot say much in favor of his powers of invention. The book before us is interestinglin its way, but will scarcely hold a high rank in our literature. The scene is laid in Florida and other parts of the South, where the author lives. We are given some happy sketches of Florida scenery, which will interest the

OUT OF THE STREETS. A story of New York life. By Charles Gayler. New York: Robert M. De Witt. We candidly confess to having thrown aside this book before perusing a third of its contents. Not because it belongs to that class of novels styled book before perusing a third of its contents. Not because it belongs to that class of novels styled "sensational," for scarcely a writer of fiction at the present day can succeed in making his stories interesting without giving something like a "sensation." But the work before us lacks every essential requirement of a good novel. It is poorly written, the characters are wretchedly drawn, the plot (f) is bungingly constructed and the dialogues for the most part atmiess and meaningless. In fact, "Out of the Streets" should be carefully driven out of our literature. Intellectual persons read a novel for the sake of the great idea it supports or opposes, or for the sake of the unusual characters which are therein skilfully portrayed. The passions, failings and folibles of humanity, worked up by the hand of a master, interest all, but when placed in the hands of one incapable of producing something new—of one lacking in all the elements of a romancer, we become disgusted. Probably there are many thousands of persons who will find pleasure in reading this book. If so, then the greater our duty to instruct them and to elevate their minds to the appreciation of a higher and better class of literature than can be found in a work embracing none but very common villains and persons of very ordinary and very insipid virtues.

DEEP DOWN. A Tale of the Cornish Mines. By R. M. Ballantyne. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

It is with pleasure that we turn from a lot of trashy

novels to the perusal of this book. "Deep Down" is ess a "tale" than graphic sketches of mining life in less a "tale" than graphic sketches of mining life in Cornwall. The scenery is well described, together with numerous interesting accounts of perilous adventures and hairbreadth escapes of the Cornish miners. Of course there is a love story running through the book, but that is of the smallest possible consequence, merely giving to the more instructive, and therefore better parts, a more pleasing guise than a bare recital of the lines of those who work "deep down" in the Cornish mines would have to the masses of readers.

ornish mines would make to the masses of readers.

Studies of Shakspears. A Book of Essays. By
Mary Freston. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen &
Haffelfinger. Mary Freston. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Had the name of the authoress been suppressed from the title page of the handsome little book before us the multitudinous words in italics which meet the eye would have been sufficient to tell that a woman wrote these essays. There is not a page, out of 181 pages, which contains less than tour italicised words. Indeed, without meaning to criticise the "Studies of Shukspeare" harshy, it is but simple truth to say that italics are about the most conspicuous things in the essays.

Our Charley and What To Do With Him. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We have here a number of stories for children that

We have here a number of stories for children that We have here a number of stories for children that will be found quite interesting.

Annis of Grieratzin. By Sir Waiter Scott. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Fair Maid of Pertil. By Sir Waiter Scott. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

These are cheap reprints, in paper covers, of Sir Waiter Scott's novels. They are very well gotten up.

Miscellaneous.
In addition to those already noticed we have received the following publications:—
DE BOW'S REVIEW for February. W. M. Burwell.

New Orleans. OPPICIAL RAILWAY GUIDS of the United States and Canada.
THE AGRICULTURAL REVIEW AND BUILDERS' JOURNAL, for March. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remson & Harfelinger. Hadeldinger.
THE AMERICAN ODD PELLOW, for March. New York: John M. Orr.

THEATRICAL

It was a queer conceit of that humorous parson, Sidney Smith, that the bees when first introduced into Barbados found in those empurpled spheres of sunshine and flowers no incentive to exertion. Honey distilled by the hand of the Creator swam in the petals of perennial roses, and the bees, having nothing to do, grew idle and victous and amused themselves by flying round the sugar houses and stinging the blacks. So we in surveying the dramatic garden for the past week, finding no housey worthy the harvesting, are tempted to amuse our readers by flying round the playhouses and stinging the players where they deserve it. It is of course a more pleasant and palatable task to dip a golden pen in scented ink and write roseste laudation of everything and everybody, and then, as the quacks of medicine say of their flat decoctions, "If it doesn't do you any good it will not do you any harm;" but that is not the true spirit. launched by quack critics in venal praise of impudent assurance and immodest mediocrity. The critic's duty is not to the manager or actor, but to the public, which looks to its favorite journal for instruction and information on things theatrical as well as political, social and financial. The manager's column in a newspaper is the advertising column, and he can there depict his surpassing merit and ability with all that luxuriant exuberance of language so characteristic of these self-appreciative penny trumpet blowers. It is sadiy humiliating, though, to the journalist, who is also a gentleman, to feel that his professional reputation may be tarnished by the hungry knavery of cadaverous and solled scribblers who hover about guilible managers, ready to write black perjury in bad proses for a five dollar bill or a draught of beer. Of course these pediculæ are ever ready to smirch the managers, ready to write black perjury in bad prose for a five dollar bill or a draught of beer. Of course these pedicules are ever ready to smirch the fair fame, if possible, of their natural superiors in the craft, whose good repute among the intelligent and controlling classes makes them green with enry, and at the bidding of their managerial masters bawl bribery and cry "conspiracy" as loudly and as earnestly as though they really believed it. The sharp and pointed truth sent hurling like a javelin into their midst scatters them in affrighted disorder like a flock of penguina—the most cowardly of God's creatures.

creatures.

However, the newspaper writer is like a quall in the hunting field; he is never shot at until he rises. It is never needful to abuse a man unless some one thinks well of hun.

Hast thou in seeking wealth or fame, A crown of brambles won? O'er all the earth 'tis just the same, With every mother's son.

O'er all the earth 'is just the same, With every mother's non. That stanza, by the way, it may be as well to state, for the benefit of the menagerie critics on the minor dailies, is not by ex-manager Stuart, but by Geo. Morris. The elegant cynic is no more a poet than he is the author of "Anecdotes of the Stage," as these benign (seven by nine) etitics seem to imagine. They are as bad as a certain celebrated capitalist, who, upon seeing a beautiful engraving of the "Christian Martyr" floating in dead beauty and serenity on the surface of the water, remarked that "the thing was well enough done, but he was about tired of that "Collean Bawn."

Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious consummation by the production of

Collean Bawn."

Brougham will bring his brief but brilliant season to a glorious consummation by the production of 'Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a burlesque, of course, written in Brougham's best vein, and exceedingly humorous. There are seventeen characters, the principal ones played by Messrs. Brougham, Hale, Stoddart and Mathison, and Misses Germon, Newton and Firmin. Miss Eliza Newton plays Bassanio, "an anatomically attractive youth, without an atom of principle." Anatomically Miss Newton will achieve a sure success; but it is to be feared that she cannot sumficiently divest herself of principle. In speaking of "girlish novices" in a recent article on "Pocahontas" we had no reference to Miss Newton, who played the part of Captain John Smith. That is by no means a "girlish" character. Riss Newton, so far from being a novice, is a trained, experienced artiste, and m certain parts, including that of Captain John Smith, is a pleasing and admirable actress. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters that Brougham retires from the direction of his little diamond theatre on account of a financial faiture. This is not true in any respect. On the contrary, the receipts are un access of the expenses and arrange. ceipts are in excess of the expenses, and arrange-ments had been made to combline a company of first class artists, when their engagements permitted, which would satisfy the demands of the most exact-ing critic. But the Erie millionnaire descended upon John unexpectedly with such an overwhelming ava-lanche of greenbacks as an inducement to give up the place for opera bough that Brougham felt it to be quixotic and unbusiness-like to reture so splendid a certainty for the chance of that most shadowy specu-lation—a thearrical success.

certainty for the chance of that most shadowy speculation—a theatrical success.

It is due to Mr. Brougham that the public for whom
he has labored so long and so zealously should now
show by their thronged attendance that appreciation which his genius, generosity and whole-souled
devotion to his art so richly merit. Brougham
never plays badly nor writes badly, although he
sometimes manages badly; but if to be "commercial" one has to adopt the petty peccadioes of
"short weights," "overnance" and "false returns,"
et us sacrifice a few stray dollars and not be "commercial."

but as sacrifice a few stray nervial."

Miss Effe Germon, a most talented and attractive soubrette, has been engaged for that line at Wallack's She goes to "School," which will commence on Monday week. The death of sweet Mary Gaz non left a void in Wallack's company which with now be filled by as good an actress in light, spartling, singing comedy parts as there is to be found a present on the stage. Mr. Owen Marlowe, who we heat remembered for his perfect perfect programment of the stage. present on the stage. Mr. Owen Marlowe, who will be best remembered for his perfect portraiture of the British Guardsman, Captain Hawtree, in "Caste" (also by Robertson), has been engaged for a part very similar in conception—Captain Jack Poynts, a Crimean hero. It is almost eafe to predict that he will play it to the entire satisfaction of Wallack's fastidious patrons. Mise Rose Eytinge is still confined to her house with an unusually severe attack of diphtheris, and Mrs. Jennings has been a sort of "ad Interim" Beatrice. Very sound judges differ so widely about this lady's success, and not

itical conscience by regretting that "space will not permit."
"Poor, hunted down, broken-hearted Bob Brierly" and his grateful, loyal guardian angel, May Edwards, were the popular idols at Wood's during the past week, along with Mrs. Florence as Emily and Mr. Mestayer as Hawkshaw. Mr. Florence played with all his old time power and fervor, and really touched his hearers with sincere emotion, when is a triumph for the actor. If his conception of the part is a mistaken one, as the well informed critic of a weekly asserts, it is at least a mistake which has now sone forth to the country stamped with general approval as a fact in art. Mr. Florence occasionally mixes his Lancashire dialect with the foreign accent of Obenreizer; but that is a defect easily remedied, as it probably was after a few nights practice. Miss Hariand surprised even professionals by the quiet taste, womanly feeling and subdued strength she threw into the favorite part of May Edwards. With the exception of a tendency to too rapid utterance and a singularly stilled walk, which she probably acquired in the grotesque realms of buriesque, and forpot to leave behind with the cap and bells, she was quite up to the best performance of the part we ever saw, always excepting Mrs. Chanfrau. Who is simply incomparable as May Edwards. The sound of Mr. Mitchell's you means well cadenced voice would fail more gratefully on the grammatical ear if he only would not as "escentric people does those things," also "sigexcepting Mrs. Chanfrau, who is simply incomparable as May Edwards. The sound of Mr. Mitchell's by no means well cadenced voice would fall more gratefully on the grammatical ear if he only would not say "eccentric people does those things," also "signatur" for signature. The fine old British bill proker whom it was Mr. Mitchell's happy privilege to represent on the anspicious occasion when we ast spetibound under the glamour of his genius was, probably, an Etonian and certainly initiated into the ininor canons of Lindley Murray. Mr. Mitchell is from California, and from the fact that, unlike most of his fellow exiles he does not star his name in gaudy letters a foot long we expected better things of him.

If anything can be more vulgarly selfish and libred than the rather common habit of rushing out of a theatre just before the curtain falls, to the annoyance of weil-behaved people who wish to see the denouement of the play, it is for persons calling themselves ladles and gentlemen to occupy a box and firt, chatter and laugh audibly as though they were sheltered by the privacy and privileges of their own drawing rooms. It is a reasonable deduction that such people have neither drawing rooms nor manners.

Having in the gentlest spirit of kindness pointed

own drawing rooms. It is a reasonable deduction that such people have neither drawing rooms nor manners.

Having in the gentlest spirit of kindness pointed out to Mr. Edwin Booth the salient faults which clogged his daring ascent of the hill of fame as an actor, and thus established forever a claim upon his gratitude and appreciative attention, we will further add to that debt of obligation by pointing out one or two glaring cvils in front of the house for which he is responsible as manager. The swarm of hackmen which infests the lobby of the theatre after the performance is diverting to the looker-on, but dangerous to those who have to run the giantlet of these irreverent scoffers, flown with insolence and gin. They seize you, despite the most prayerful remossirance, and nothing but a revolver and vaccination will protect you against forcible abduction and simalipox. The constant presence of an officer would remedy this crying nuisance. That is the obstacle to a comfortable exit, To prevent your going in quietly a skirmish line of importunist ticket speculators make your life a burden until you have einded their clutches. They hang on with the hopeful tenacity of Italian lazzaroni, and if you have a lady on your arm the amount of suppressed profanity within you endangers your physical health. This is no "conspiracy" against Mr. Booth's success, but, on the contrary, the lights of wise experience, which will beacon him on to victory.

Tayleure is now breasting the bring deep en rouse, his bright home in the setting sun. Mr. Tayleure has shot like a comet over Europe, dragging a blaining tail of greenbacks behind him; but exactly what he has done is as much of a mystery as was the composition of Grant's Cabines before the sphinx solved the riddle. Miss Amy Sedgwick has been engaged—a portly dame of fair complexion and proportions, with a well established English reputation, which, we trust, will bear transplanting; but these exotios are teacherly sensitive, and must be moved from soil to soil with exceeding cape anting; but anting; but and must be

It is s umors which are see along to the house the hour matters of general interest, but the naru about the Marchioness de Caux, namade under the partial guise of an official it is to the effect that the "divine" has be \$2,000 a night in gold for one hundred night of the country. It is further said that Patti has

country. It is further said that Patti has taken offer into "errious consideration." We shink a would. When the statistical cold-blooded sceptic who measures everyth even to the boundary of an Erie mill naire's ambition, takes the disenchanting pe in hand, and after figuring the difference in curry finds that such an operatic campaign would cost a dollar less than \$50,000 a week, the dream is pelied. We can have no Patti cake at that price individual enterprise at least. Our new Secre of the Treasury, Mr. A. T. Stewart, might stand strain by pledging his private calloces and pronds, but nothing less than a treasury so would warrant the venture. It would have well if the vocal enchantress could have brought here in time to have sung to the Senate indied those surly Senators into forgettuiness of brought here in time to have sung to the Schate and uilled those surly Senators into forgetfulness of the revenue laws. The song of the syren might even have touched the stony fleart of the implacable Sumner, who, for the sake of carrying out an abstract idea of justice with a capital J, would raise again the clash of discord between the Executive and the Senate. If Patti can avert that let us have Patti at any price. If our mushroom millionnaire won't stand the expense the Herald will set aloo a popular subscription to pay for it.

Theatrical Notes.

All that the metropolis has hitherto known of spectacle and pantomime will fall short of the gorgeous, laughable and perplexing affair called "The Seven Dwarfs," which Mr. Freligh has in preparation for to-night at his theatre. A rehearast took place last night in presence of a small number of friends, and the scenes, tricks and wonders worked very well, considering the immense labor and complicated mechanism involved in the panto worked very well, considering the immense lab and complicated mechanism involved in the pant mime. The transformation exceeds in art, splend and novelty anything of the kind ever produced New York, not excepting the "illack Crook" "White Fawm." A ballet and a company of over on unided persons are engaged in this piece. The will be, undoubtedly, no necessity for a change bill for many a month to come at the Bowery aft to-night.

Florence Audernacht, an ingensous Germa manufactured a whale out of canvas, paint as things at the bidding of Henry Gebhard, a speculive German showman. The monster of the dewast to have become the property of Gebhard on t payment of sixty-seven dollars, and then exhibit to an intelligent public as a real Arctic leviaths the intelligent public proved more so than usual this occasion, detected the speculative Teuton's incontrol of the property and harpooped the sham whale into sam

was to have recome undergraph and then exhibited to an intelligent public as a real Arctic levathan. The intelligent public proved more so than usual on this occasion, detected the speculative Teuton's imposture and harpooned the sham whale into small bits. Mr. Gebhard thereupon refused to pay for a canyas whale which could not pass for a real one with a mob of 'longshoremen, and was sued by the creator of the marine marvel, who recovered his sixty-seven dollars. The 'lnexplicable Sea Monster' of Wood's is at last explicable.

Coroner Flynn was on Ward's Island late Saturday afternoon, and took the deposition of Martha Elisworth, the young woman there under treatment in the hospital, she being a witness in the murder case of Mr. Rogers. Her evidence, it is said, bears heavily against James Logan No. 2, now confined in the Twenty-first precinct station house, on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Rogers in East Tweifth street on the 31st of December last. The testimony of Martha, as previously given, was to the effect that Logan featured to her apartments in Greene street on the evening of the day on which the assault was committed upon Mr. Rogers, having on a different coat from that worn by him in the morning when he left the house, besides which his hand was cut. The additional testimony of the witness, taken by the Coroner on Saturday, although said to be highly important, Coroner Flynn has determined not to make public without the authority of District Attorney Garvin, as by so doing the ends of justice might be defeated. Further developments may soon be expected. Coroner Flynn was on Ward's Island late Saturday

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.

The Patrie of Paris of the 19th ult. contains the

This morning the Emperor Napoleon III. consented in the Tulleries to examine the new system of telegraphy invented by the late Mr. Bonelli, witnessing some practical and complete experiments. His Majesty declared himself satisfied on every point with the process and invited the operator to return at noon, in order that the Empress might be present. The advantages of the new process consist in the perfect and authentic exactness of the messages transmitted, the importance of which is too apparent to require comment. Furthermore, this system allows the transmission of three messages in the same space of time that is occupied by one in the ordinary manner to use at present.

transmitted, the importance of which is do sparent to require comment. Furthermore, this system allows the transmission of three messages in the same space of time that is occupied by one in the ordinary manner in use at present.

His Majesty considers the advantages of this ness system so important that he authorized Count & Vougy, general director of telegraphs, to offer the operator every facility necessary to render the use oh is apparatus popular.

PETTIGREW.—On Sunday, March 7, after a cre illness, Sarah Margarer, daughter of Jar nd Sarah Pettigrew, aged 31 years, 1 month and ave. daya. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, ted west Thirty-first street, on Tuesday afternoon at one octook.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

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of the control of cies of discoloration of eruption from the face, arms, or any part of the body, and render the complexion-from blemish as a cloudless sky. Take the powders the tongue. Sold by druggists. 1 Package, 12 Powd 6 Packages, 72 Powders, 85. Malled free.

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At the California and New York Empt-ment Exchange (in charge of a corps of American ladi-forman, American, Irish, &c., help can be found; also sit lions for good servants only. Office 138 Sixth avenue, west Teulb and Eleventh streets, over the drug around.

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Important Notice.—The Havann I settery. As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of C che would be discontinued, we are anthorized by the Admir strator of the Lottery to state that there is no trouk whate yer in these reports.

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